



TITLE:

# INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES STAFF AND SEMINARS 2004

AUTHOR(S):

---

CITATION:

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES STAFF AND SEMINARS 2004.  
ZINBUN 2005, 37: 151-161

ISSUE DATE:

2005-03

URL:

<https://doi.org/10.14989/48819>

RIGHT:

© Copyright March 2005, Institute for Research in Humanities Kyoto University.

# INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES

## STAFF AND SEMINARS

2004

### Academic Staff

#### Department of Humanities

##### Professors

FUJII, Masato, Ph.D. (U. of Helsinki), *Indology/Vedic Studies*

MAEKAWA, Kazuya, *Assyriology*

MIZUNO, Naoki, D.Litt. (Kyoto Univ.), *Political and Social History of Korea under Japanese Rule*

OURA, Yasusuke, Ph.D. (U. of Paris-VII), *Literary Theory*

TANAKA, Masakazu, Ph.D. (U. of London), *Social Anthropology of South Asia & Japan*

TOMINAGA, Shigeki, D.Litt. (Kyoto Univ.), *Sociology of Knowledge*

USAMI, Hitoshi, *Modern French Literature*

YAMAMURO, Shinichi, LL.D. (Kyoto Univ.), *History of Japanese Political Thought*

YOKOYAMA, Toshio, D.Phil. (Univ. of Oxford), *Premodern Japanese Cultural History*

##### Visiting Professor

MARUYAMA, Hiroshi, D.Agr. (Kyoto Univ.), *History of Japanese Landscape Architecture*

##### Associate Professors

KAGOTANI, Naoto, D.Econ. (Osaka City Univ.), *Economic History of Modern Japan*

KATO, Kazuto, D.Sc. (Kyoto Univ.), *Biology and Life Science in Present-day Society*

KOSEKI, Takashi, *Social History of Victorian Britain and Ireland*

OHJI, Kenta, *Historical and Political Thought in Early Modern Europe*

OKADA, Akeo, D.Litt (Osaka Univ.), *Musicology*

TAKAGI, Hiroshi, Ph.D. (Hokkaido Univ.), *Modern Japanese Cultural History*

TAKASHINA, Erika, Ph.D. (Univ. of Tokyo), *Modern Japanese Arts and the West*

TAKEZAWA, Yasuko, Ph.D. (Univ. of Washington), *Ethnic and Racial Studies; Anthropology*

TANABE, Akio, *Anthropology/South Asian Area Studies*

##### Visiting Associate Professor

OGATA, Yasushi, Ph.D. (Univ. of Tokyo), *History of Thought in Modern China*

##### Assistant Professors

FUJIHARA, Tatsushi, D.Human & Environmtl.Studies (Kyoto Univ.), *History of Agricultural Technique*

KIKUCHI, Akira, D.Litt. (Osaka Univ.), *History of Modern Japanese Ethnography*

KOMAKI, Sachiyo, *Social Anthropology of Muslim Communities in South Asia*  
 KURASHIMA, Akira, D.Litt. (Kyoto Univ.), *Acquisition of Body Techniques in Martial Art*  
 LEE, Sung Yup, *Japanese Colonial Society in Modern Korea*  
 MORIMOTO, Atsuo, *Paul Valéry and French Thought in the Twentieth Century*  
 SAKAMOTO, Yuichiro, *The Modern History of British Financial Networks*  
 TANAKA, Yuriko, *History of Modern Medicine and Philosophy of the Body*  
 TANIGAWA, Yutaka, *History of Education and Religion in Modern Japan*

## Department of Oriental Studies

### Professors

ASAHARA, Tatsuro, *History of Ancient China*  
 INAMI, Ryoichi, *Cultural History in the Qing Period*  
 IWAI, Shigeki, *History of Chinese Institutions*  
 KIN, Bunkyo, *Chinese Literature*  
 KOMINAMI, Ichiro, D.Litt. (Kyoto Univ.), *Folk Culture in Ancient China*  
 MORI, Tokihiko, D.Litt. (Kyoto Univ.), *Cotton Industry in Modern China*  
 MUGITANI, Kunio, *History of Chinese Thought*  
 SOFUKAWA, Hiroshi, *History of Chinese Art*  
 TAKATA, Tokio, Ph.D. (E.H.E.S.S.), *History of the Chinese Language*  
 TAKEDA, Tokimasa, *History of Scientific Thought in China*  
 TANAKA, Tan, D.Eng. (Univ. of Tokyo), *History of Chinese Architecture*  
 TOMIYA, Itaru, D.Litt. (Kyoto Univ.), *Legal History of China*

### Associate Professors

ESPOSITO, Monica, Ph.D. (U. of Paris-VII), *Ming/Qing Daoism*  
 FUNAYAMA, Toru, *Scholastic tradition and practice in Indian and Chinese Buddhism*  
 IKEDA, Takumi, *Sino-Tibetan Dialectology*  
 INABA, Minoru, *History of Early Islamic Expansion to the East*  
 ISHIKAWA, Yoshihiro, D.Litt. (Kyoto Univ.), *History of the Chinese Communist Party*  
 MIYAKE, Kiyoshi, D.Litt. (Kyoto Univ.), *History of the Qin and Han Dynasties*  
 OKAMURA, Hidenori, *Archaeological Study of Ancient China*  
 WITTERN, Christian, Ph.D. (Goettingen Univ.), *A Knowledgebase for Buddhist Studies—  
 with Chan-Buddhism as example*  
 YAGI, Takeshi, *History of Medieval Korea*  
 YASUOKA, Koichi, D.Eng. (Kyoto Univ.), *Character Encoding Methods*

### Assistant Professors

FUJII, Noriyuki, *History of Bureaucratic System in Ancient and Medieval China*  
 FURUMATSU, Takashi, *History of Early Modern China*  
 MASHITA, Hiroyuki, *Historiographical Study of 16–17th Century Persian Sources in  
 Mughal India*  
 MIYA, Noriko, D.Litt. (Kyoto Univ.), *The Cultural Policy and Publishing Activity in the  
 Mongol Period*  
 MORIOKA, Tomohiko, Ph.D. (JAIST), *Multilingual Computing*

MURAKAMI, Ei, *A Study of Socio-economical Changes in the Coastal Area of South China during the Modern Era*  
 NAKANISHI, Hiroki, *A Descriptive Study of Hakka and the Surrounding Languages*  
 OHARA, Yoshitoyo, D.Litt. (Kyoto Univ.), *Chinese Buddhist Painting*  
 SANO, Seiko, *Chinese Strange Writing*  
 TAKAI, Takane, *History of Chinese Furniture*  
 YAMAZAKI, Takeshi, *The Chinese Sixteenth Century: Crises of Social Stability*

## Research Seminars

STUDY ON ASIAN NETWORKS: REGIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER IN ASIA  
 (coordinated by N. KAGOTANI, April 2004–March 2007)

In the post-Cold War international relations, the United States, backed by its military power matched by none, exerts significant influence in world affairs, a phenomenon that is recently regarded as the emergence of a new empire. An empire in this case is broadly defined as a transnational regime surpassing nation-states in governance. Still, what is the nature of empires? How do empires keep their governance over territories much larger than nation-states? Scholars need to take a fresh look at these questions that arise from relating systems and dynamics of empires and modern nation-states.

In this research project, we intend to investigate institutions and mechanisms of empires in Asia during three different periods: (1) Chinese empire (17<sup>th</sup> century to early 19<sup>th</sup> century); (2) European (primarily British) imperialism (mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century); (3) American supremacy (from mid-20<sup>th</sup> century onwards). In examining these three cases, we focus on their relations to the Asian regional economy. The recent scholarship of Asian economic history focuses on the integration of the regional economy dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. At the same time, a number of scholars observe that the networks of Asian merchants (e.g., Chinese and Indian merchants) have played key roles in directing flows of goods, labor, and capital in the region. How have the business networks safely sustained trade in these three cases? How has the economic order in Asia evolved over the past five hundred years or so? Our working hypotheses are that, on the one hand, empires provide various institutions to enhance intra-regional economic integration in Asia. Some are “soft” infrastructures like the freedom of mercantile activities promised by the Chinese empire, the principle of free trade executed by the British Empire and the United States, and the financial services offered by British colonial banks. Others are “hard” infrastructures like steamships, railroads, telecommunications, and the Internet. On the other hand, Asian traders, besides their networks to secure safety of economic transactions based upon kinship ties, common languages, and so on, would make the most of the institutions that empires offer. Meanwhile, Asian traders’ networks themselves are transformed over time. In focusing on the interactions between empires as transnational regimes and “business networks” as transnational economic actors, we intend to investigate the Asian regional order and governance from historical perspectives.

## BODY AND MODERNITY

(coordinated by A. KIKUCHI, April 2003–March 2006)

Body is a fundamental condition for human life. Therefore, it can be a complex and complicated agenda for humanistic and social scientific inquiries. In this seminar, through the interdisciplinary discussion on body, researchers from a wide variety of disciplines try to find out the liminality and possibility of their own specialties as well as the methods to communicate with researchers of other fields. This will also be useful to account for our academic activities to nonacademic audiences. In this sense, our seminar's basic stance is "methodological amateurism."

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE FORMATION

(coordinated by K. MAEKAWA, April 2001–March 2005)

This is a comparative study on the process of the formation of the ancient states both in the Old World and the New World. The members of this study group are the historians and archaeologists specialized in ancient Japan, China, South America, and Mesopotamia, the specialists of the ancient Chinese and Indian literature, and an anthropologist of South Asia. An enormous amount of new archaeological information has been brought about in course of the recent excavations of the sites dated in the periods crucial to the state formation. This is best exemplified by the newly discovered data about the transition from the Yayoi Period to the Kofun Period in Japan. In light of the new evidence, therefore, each member of this study group is required to test the theories previously presented for the state formation of the regions concerned. Validity of any grand theories, built so as to find out the cross-cultural regularities in the course of state formation, is also to be reviewed by the study group.

## STUDIES ON MODERN KYOTO

(coordinated by H. MARUYAMA, April 2003–March 2006)

The aim of our study project is to research about modern Kyoto from many-sided phases. We can say that Kyoto is a repository of culture from the viewpoint of cultural heritage. There exist buried seeds of Kyoto culture which seemed to disappear from sight since the Meiji Revolution.

Our cooperative participants consist of researchers who make specialties of Japanese modern history, architectural history, landscape history, human geography, Japanese art history and so on.

Each researcher finds out the seed and reports on a phase of modern Kyoto from a specialist standpoint. We would like to pursue the spirituality of modern Kyoto.

#### STUDIES ON THE JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE

(coordinated by N. MIZUNO, April 2002–March 2005)

In the prewar period, Japan held powers of consular jurisdiction in places such as Korea and China. However, interpreting this authority in a very broad way, Japan also dispatched police officers to its consulate offices in order to exercise police power over Japanese residents in Korea and China, as well as naturalized Taiwanese and Korean residents later on. Also called “Foreign Ministry police”, these consular police forces carried out a vast range of activities, such as controlling common crime, protecting Japanese resident communities, gathering intelligence information, and managing public health and welfare matters. Although the existence of the consular police is an important part of modern Japan’s historical relations with the nations of East Asia, it has gone almost completely unstudied up to this point. This collaborative research project, by also examining the topic from Korean, Chinese, and Western perspectives, aims to shed light on the numerous facets of Japanese consular police history.

#### AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF REPRESENTATION AND EXPRESSION OF RACE

(coordinated by Y. TAKEZAWA, April 2003–March 2006)

There has been a consensus among scientists that there is no biological reality of race. Why then does race maintain its social reality so pervasively? This study, following our previous project on the idea of race, aims to examine reality of race in terms of its expression and representation. The research aims to examine not only dominant ideas of race, but also contestation and challenge of racial representations by minorities themselves. Research members use caricatures, advertisements, novels, paintings, oral interviews, scientific writing and other materials to approach this question.

#### TRANSDISCIPLINARY STUDIES OF FETISHES AND FETISHISM

(coordinated by M. TANAKA, April 2000–Marh 2005)

This project aims to reconsider socio-historical contexts in which the concept of fetish/fetishism emerged and has developed in the West and beyond. Fetishes were “discovered” in West Africa by Portuguese traders. Fetishism was coined by a French scholar, de Bross in 17th century, and later, in 19th century, led to a heated debate over the origin of religion. It was also used by Marx to characterize the nature of commodities and by Freud for a type of sexual orientalism. Fetish/Fetishism is a key concept to understand not only the history of Western social thoughts, but Western views of human-object relationship.

#### WHAT WERE THE SIXTIES?

(coordinated by S. TOMINAGA, April 2001–March 2005)

The historians in future may consider the changes that we experienced through the years sixties far more important than any revolutions or any wars in the twentieth century; it was above all a worldwide one and it occurred not only in political or economical system but also (and especially) in culture that has been determining considerably our own actual ways of life. Though we ourselves as actors in the contemporary history could not then fully understand the meaning of this decade, it is now, at the distance of 30 years, a little easier to know what really happened then. In order to re-experience these years, the crucial turning point of the century and to get a more profound comprehension of ourselves, specialists in different areas (ranging from visual art and music to social sciences) and of different ages (including those who were born in the sixties or even in the seventies) will be invited to this seminar.

#### A STUDY OF FRANCO-JAPANESE CULTURAL RELATIONS

(coordinated by H. USAMI, April 2002–March 2006)

This four-year-long project aims to reconsider concretely the cultural interaction between Japan and France from a synthetic perspective, attaching importance to the interchange between people and materials. “What was France for the Japanese and what was Japan for the French?” This is our central interest, shared by all the participants in this seminar from various disciplines, not only French literature or arts, but also the comparative history of Japanese and Occidental arts, Japanese cultural history, Japanese modern history, the comparative history of civilizations, sociology and the history of religion. Along with French researchers of Japanese studies who live in Japan, we have several overseas collaborators. The period covered is from the end of the Edo period to the end of the World War II, which corresponds, in France, the period of the Second Empire and the Third Republic.

#### RETRIAL OF SPACE

(coordinated by S. YAMAMURO, April 2004–March 2007)

This interdisciplinary seminar is working on reintroducing dynamics of the diverse types of material and mental spaces into our knowledge to reconstruct and reintegrate modern humanities and social science, which have been mainly based and understood on time series. In the seminar spaces are analysed not only as fields divided by natural environment and products of interaction and negotiation between different groups using the borders to create power relations and hierarchies. But also spaces are addressed as terms of discourse existing at the level of various ideas and symbolic forms, representing academic and non-academic narratives of both visible and invisible lines, and part of the international geopolitical landscape, the nation and nation-state system, and regional and local life. Revisiting to the fields in which spaces have been perceived and originated, we should also consider spaces as dynamic phenomena in their own right and approach to them historically and comparatively in term of the establishing process of modern European knowledge and the introductions, acceptances, circulations, and appropriations of it outside Europe.

## LANGUAGE AND CIVILISATION

(coordinated by T. YOKOYAMA, April 2002–March 2007)

When human societies move from the stage of mere stability to that of civilisation, it seems that language, while itself undergoing profound changes, plays a significant role. The seminar intends to clarify modes of relationship between language and civilisation by transdisciplinary discussion of notable cases in pre-modern East Asian and West European societies.

The participants in this seminar, ranging in their disciplines from the humanities to ecology, share the idea that since the Industrial Revolution, no civilisation/bunmei in the classical sense of the word has come into being in human history, and that the quality of language will matter more than ever for the civilising process.

The problem today is that the seeds of global social stability and even of future civilisation have been sown in the form of new taboos, produced by cutting-edge science and technology, while at the same time the overspecialisation of human activities seems to lead to a gradual decline in the power of language, changing any new trend towards stability or civilisation into one of stagnation. The seminar will meet fortnightly with such concerns in mind.

## SOURCES OF ANCIENT CHINESE HISTORY

(coordinated by T. ASAHARA, April 2004–March 2007)

This is an introductory seminar for the willing members who wish to study ancient Chinese history, especially of the pre-Qin period. Reading basic articles or historical sources, the members will develop their understanding and increase their knowledge. They are also expected to help each other to do so.

## LEGAL INSTITUTION IN YUAN PERIOD

(coordinated by S. IWAI, April 2004–March 2007)

“Da Yuan Shengzheng Guozhao Dianzhang (大元聖政國朝典章)” is well-known as the most important source of the legal system of Yuan period. Institute for Research in Humanities organized a study project headed by Professor Takeo Abe and his colleagues about half a century ago. This project published a revised edition of volumes 39–57 relating to criminal law of “Yuan Dianzhang (元典章)” and indexes that covered the whole volumes. We now restart to study this material, especially on ceremonial protocols, education system and religious policy. Furthermore we have made a system for searching and viewing of this book on network. Revised electronic text will be prepared in the term of our study.

## STUDIES ON THE ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR DAILY LIFE IN RECENT CHINA

(coordinated by B. KIN, April 2004–March 2006)

This will be an investigation of one of the most important encyclopedias for daily life in Yuan and Ming dynasties, SHILINGUANGJI 事林廣記.



## THE FORMATION OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION

(coordinated by I. KOMINAMI, April 2000–March 2005)

Many important relics have been unearthed recently in China. These materials give us a lot of new knowledge about many aspects of Chinese culture. But when we attempt to rewrite the history of Chinese culture, we are confronted with the difficulty of mediating between texts and unearthed materials. This research team examines Wang Guowei's way of investigating ancient Chinese culture, and tries to create a new method for research in cultural history by combining text and unearthed materials.

## SOCIAL SYSTEM OF THE 20TH CENTURY CHINA

(coordinated by T. MORI, April 2003–March 2008)

Research groups of Modern China used to consider the period from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as their main object. Since historical-record's public presentation progresses in archives of various parts of China and field survey of various forms is also conducted now, it has become time now to extend the period of interest to include the time after the foundation of the People's Republic of China, that is the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Being conscious of this present condition, this research group aims at considering change of the social system within this 100 years [from the last years of the Qing Dynast to now] from various sides, such as politics, economy, society, and culture. At present, about 50 scholars studying modern China gather, and research is advanced.

## A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM, BUDDHISM AND TAOISM

(coordinated by K. MUGITANI, April 2000–March 2005)

The relation between Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism is one of the most important subjects in the Chinese history of thought. Especially in the Tang dynasty, Confucians, Buddhists and Taoists had many heated controversies, and influenced each other in that process. This project aims to clarify the relationships between Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism in the Tang dynasty by analyzing some typical treatises on the defense of Buddhism.

## ICONOLOGY OF CHINESE ART

(coordinated by H. SOFUKAWA, April 2000–March 2005)

All plastic representations have symbolical meanings in ancient and medieval arts. We cannot comprehend works of art without understanding what they represent. There are myths and early legends in the background of them. We will analyze Chinese ancient and medieval arts by the method of iconology. The main objects of our study will be archaeological materials which have been unearthed since the Communist Revolution, and Buddhist arts in China such as grotto temples in Dunhuang and Longmen, as well as those in India, Korea and Japan.

#### A STUDY OF WANG XUANCE

(coordinated by T. TAKATA, April 2002–March 2005)

Wang Xuance was sent to India as a diplomat three (or four) times around the middle of the 7th century. He brought back new information about India, where some changes had occurred after the time of Xuanzang. His travels were especially important because they opened a new route between China and India by way of Tibet and Nepal. Although the travel account which he wrote was now lost and can only be found fragmentarily in some old books, epigraphic texts concerned with this figure have recently been found one after another in Tibet and Longmen. In this research seminar, we will collect all the materials about Wang Xuance and investigate them from the point of view of Sino-Western cultural contact.

#### A STUDY OF THE SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT BASED ON YIN-YANG 陰陽 AND WUXING 五行

(coordinated by T. TAKEDA, April 2004–March 2009)

Yin-Yang and Wuxing is one of the fundamental theories of Chinese thoughts and sciences. In various fields, such as astronomy, medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, alchemy, astrology, literature and art, it was broadly used for explanations of various phenomena and proofs of hypothesis. Until now lots of researches have discussed about its origin and its effect on political thoughts of Han dynasty. However, its development after medieval times has been seldom referred. So we take up ISHINPO 医心方 and WUXING-DAYI 五行大義 for the synthetic study of Yin-Yang and Wuxing. These two books contain a lot of valuable materials that had been lost in China. By analyzing various aspects of Yin-Yang and Wuxing, we will try to find out the role it has played in Chinese culture and to clarify its theoretical characteristics.

#### THE LIFE SPACE AND DESIGN IN CHINA

(coordinated by T. TANAKA, April 2003–March 2005)

On the actual phases of daily life in China from the pre-modern times, we have very few knowledge, in particular concerning to the dwelling houses, garden, interior and design of the inner and outer space, as well as the ritual in the palace and dwelling houses. We are intending to explain the characteristics of the life space in the traditional China, by the methods of philology and field survey both, actually of the history of architecture and garden design, also of folklore and ethnology as well. At the moment, we are reading the chapter 38 on the architecture of the dictionary Tong Ya 通雅 by Fang Yizhi 方以智 (from 1667 of the early Qing dynasty). Not only the discussion at meetings of every other week, but also we often go outside of the institute to several points of restoration spots of the ancient buildings around Kyoto-Nara area to learn the actual technology.

## WRITTEN MATERIALS IN THE THREE KINGDOMS PERIOD

(coordinated by I. TOMIYA and R. INAMI, April 2000–March 2005)

On the history of the Three Kingdoms period in China, two kinds of written materials have recently become accessible: one is the wooden documents from Changsha newly excavated and partly published, and the other is the rubbings of inscriptions collected and digitalized in our Institute (<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~imgsrv/>).

In this seminar, we will analyze both of those written materials through the method of textual criticism so that we will obtain a new insight into the history from the Han to the Three Kingdoms period.

## MARKUP—THEORY AND PRACTICE

(coordinated by C. WITTERN, April 2004–March 2006)

Electronic text—in this context this is considered to be primarily a digital recreation of a text that has been handed down to us in print—has become widely used in recent years and it is reasonable to assume that its role will even further increase in years to come. Since electronic text is thus becoming a major resource for researchers, it is necessary to investigate its actual and possible uses for scholars in the Humanities, especially in the East-Asian Studies and neighbouring fields.

This research seminar was thus started with the aim to look at both the theoretical foundations and implications of recreating texts in a digital medium, and at the practical implementations, technologies and methods that are currently used to create electronic texts. The main focus lies on markup technologies, which constitute the most advanced and most widely employed theoretical and technical framework, yet many of its implications are not yet fully understood and need to be carefully analyzed as they are applied to text with ideographic characters.

## CONSTRUCTING 漢字-INFORMATICS

(coordinated by K. YASUOKA, April 2004–March 2007)

In the field of informatics nowadays a text is treated as a one-dimensional stream of characters. But a real text, especially written in 漢字 characters, is not such easy material. It includes a mass of non-linear things, for examples, 版心, 割注, or ルビ, that we hardly convolute within a one-dimensional stream. This means that the treatment of text, in Informatics hitherto, is not suitable for processing East-Asian texts. In this seminar we investigate a model to manipulate East-Asian texts and we will construct new Informatics for 漢字 characters.

**Documentation and Information Center for Chinese Studies (DICCS)**

47 Higashiogura-cho, Kitashirakawa, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8265

Tel. +81-75-753-6997

Fax. +81-75-753-6999

<http://www.kanji.zinbun.Kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

**Director:** MORI, Tokihiko, D.Litt.

The Documentation and Information Center for Chinese Studies (DICCS) was established in April 2000 by a reorganization of the former Documentation Center for Oriental Studies. The overall mission of the DICCS is to carry out information science research on Chinese characters and to make accessible to researchers historical materials in the Chinese language through new media. A variety of databases are being constructed. *The Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies* has long been published in book form and is now also available on the Web.